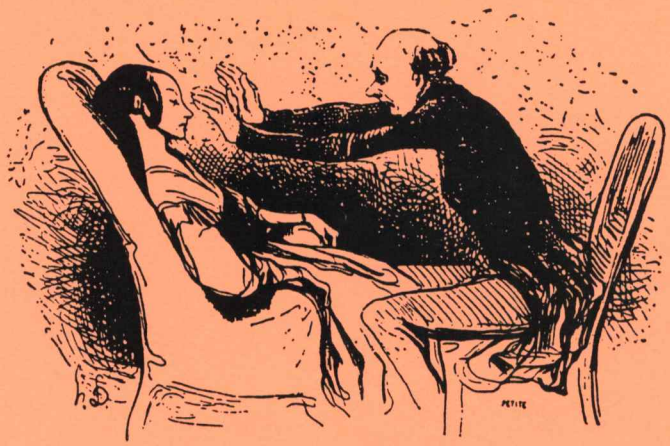
Friends of
The History of Psychiatry Section



"The Hypnotist" by Daumier.

Annual Report
July 1, 1991 - June 30, 1992

Friends of the History of Psychiatry Section

The Oskar Diethelm Historical Library
The History of Psychiatry Reference Library
The Archives of Psychiatry

Annual Report
1991–1992

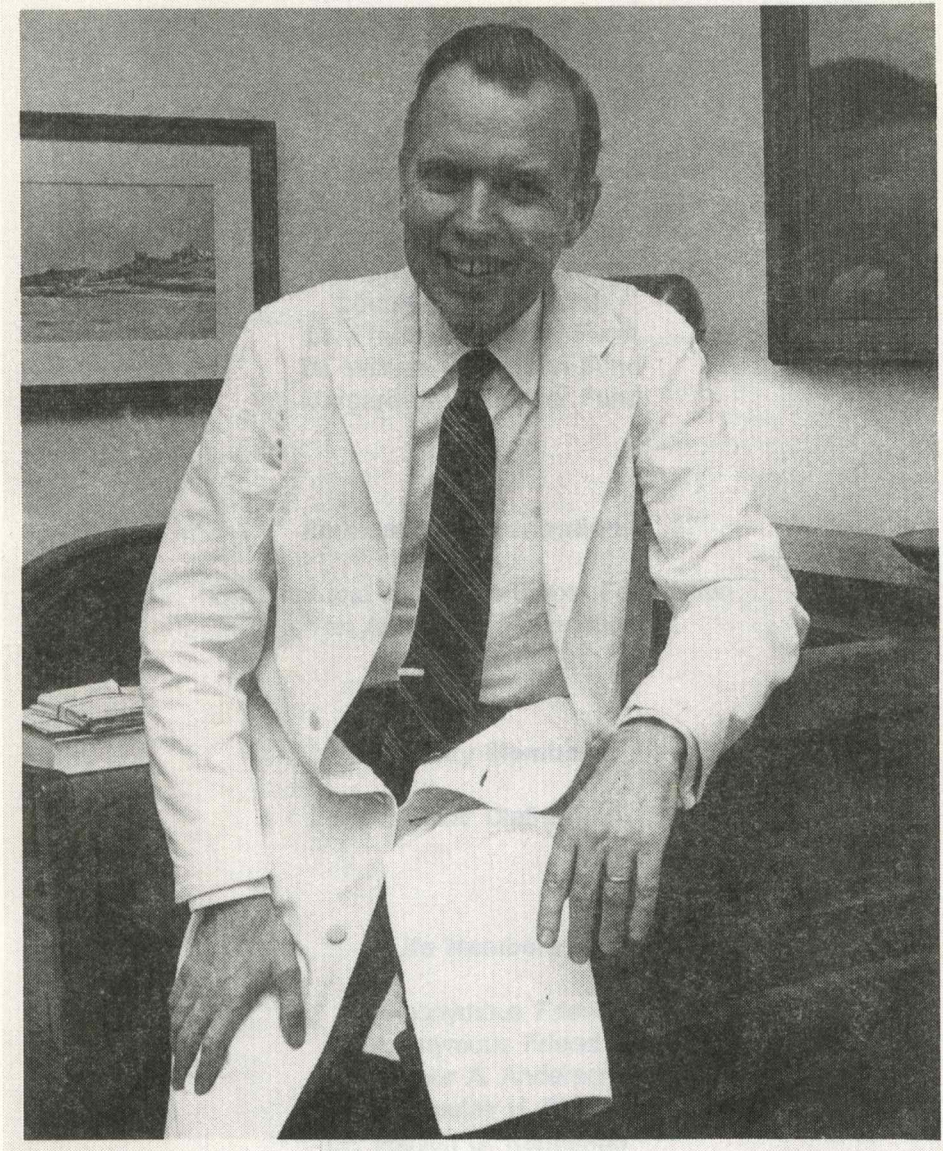
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Members of the History of Psychiatry Section

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Anna Antonovsky, Ph.D.	
Ralph D. Baker, M.D.	
Michael Beldoch, Ph.D.	
Daniel Burston, Ph.D.	(York University, Toronto)
Cornelius J. Clark, M.D.	
Norman Dain, Ph.D.	(Rutgers University)
Oskar Diethelm, M.D.	
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Ellen Goldstein	(Columbia University)
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Nathan M. Kravis, M.D.	
Barbara Fass Leavy, Ph.D.	(CUNY, Queens)
George Makari, M.D.	
Doris Nagel, M.D.	
Jane Rizzuto Singh	
Paul E. Stepansky, Ph.D.	
Craig Tomlinson, M.D.	(Columbia U College of P & S)
Jeffrey Wollock, Ph.D.	

All have appointments at Cornell University Medical College. If the member's primary academic position is elsewhere it is given in parentheses.

*deceased



We believe this picture was taken in the early 1960's in Dr. Carlson's first History Section office on the fourth floor of the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic. (The photo was taken by Allen Green of Visual Departures, Ltd)

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Introduction

This Annual Report is dedicated to our Founding Director, Dr. Eric T. Carlson, who, to our great sorrow and shock, died suddenly on January 25th, 1992. A memorial service was held on February 26th, in the Neuwirth Auditorium (P–004) at the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic by his many friends, students and colleagues. The remarks made there are included in this report.

Jacques M. Quen, Associate Director of the Section, was appointed Acting Director and he formalized the Steering Committee that Dr. Carlson had utilized for discussion of policy issues. A temporary freeze was put on the use of the Archives and the rare book collection until we could resume making the materials available to scholars under appropriate conditions without Dr. Carlson's leadership. In June, because of his obligations as President of the New York State Psychiatric Association, Dr. Quen requested to leave the post of Acting Director. Dr. William A. Frosch then designated Dr. George Makari as Executive Secretary of the Section, to oversee its daily functioning.

Dr. Makari is a graduate of Brown University, Cornell University Medical College and the Payne Whitney Residency Program. Last year Dr. Makari was a Payne Whitney Outpatient Department Attending directing the educational program for sub–interns and interns, as well as a half–time Reader's Digest Fellow pursuing his historical research on the concept of transference. During the 1992–1993 academic year, Dr. Makari will be a full–time Reader's Digest Research Fellow in the History Section.

Dr. Makari began his affiliation with the Section during his second year of medical school and has been an active member since, presenting his work to our Research Seminar three times in the last four years. He has written psychoanalytic literary criticism, has researched nineteenth century American psychiatry, and for the last few years has been writing on the origins and development of transference theory from a contextual approach. We look forward to Dr. Makari's future contributions to the Section.

The Steering Committee was expanded into the Policy Committee and includes Drs. Nathan Kravis (Chair), Norman Dain, Lawrence Friedman, Leonard Groopman, George Makari, Doris Nagel, and Jacques M. Quen. Its function is to decide policy questions for the Section and serve an advisory function to Dr. Makari. It is our hope that a new Director will be appointed by the end of the 1992–1993 academic year.

Dr. Kravis will remain as Program Director of the Research–in–Progress Seminar. He has also agreed to oversee our medical student summer research and education programs.

The History of Psychiatry Section

The History of Psychiatry Section is a unique research unit in the Department of Psychiatry at The New York Hospital–Cornell Medical Center. Apart from its regular Research–in–Progress seminar and other scholarly and educational activities, the Section administers three extensive collections of historical research materials: The Oskar Diethelm Historical Library (ODHL); the History of Psychiatry Reference Library; and the Archives of Psychiatry. It supports and advises the investigators who work with these resources to explore and elucidate a broad range of historical topics that are relevant to present day theory and practice.

The foundation for the Section was laid when Professor Oskar Diethelm, appointed as Chairman of the Psychiatry Department and Director of the recently opened Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic in 1936, immediately began assembling books and journals important to the history of psychiatry, convinced as he was of their value to clinical practitioners. Stimulated by this growing resource, the History of Psychiatry Section was formally inaugurated in 1958 when Dr. Eric T. Carlson received a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to pursue research into the history of American psychiatry. At the same time Dr. Diethelm appointed him to a newly created position as half–time Director of the Section. Under the leadership of Dr. Carlson, the activities and collections of the Section steadily expanded to serve a wide range of interests, from the education of medical students and residents to the exchange of ideas among historically interested scholars from many disciplines. The regular afternoon history seminar, held on alternate Wednesdays, that has become such a helpful proving ground for Research–in–Progress and an occasion for lively intellectual discussion, was instituted by Dr. Carlson in the early 1960's.

In 1962, when Dr. Diethelm retired, the historical collection was named in his honor. The Oskar Diethelm Historical Library now contains over 23,000 items going back to the fifteenth century. A comprehensive Historical Reference Collection of modern books and periodicals has achieved a substantial size as well. In 1976 the Archives of Psychiatry of The New York Hospital–Cornell Medical Center were officially designated as a third separate collection, indicating the growing importance of the Section as a repository for the papers of many organizations and individuals vital to the history of psychiatry. Currently there are sixty–five separate collections of various sizes. They include a number of organizations active in psychoanalysis, psychiatry and various areas of specialized psychiatric interest.

The Friends of the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library were organized by Dr. Carlson in 1964, thus widening the Section's circle of interested and active supporters. Those who could not participate directly, but who appreciated the

value of the Section's endeavors, began to give generously to benefit the libraries and support the scholars who work there. The Friends' regular membership has steadily grown, while larger grants from far-seeing private individuals and foundations have permitted the awarding of fellowships, the acquisition and processing of special collections, and the consolidation of the Westchester Division's historical materials into the ODHL.

In 1974 the Section received its first permanent endowment. There are now several separate named funds. The newest is the Eric T. Carlson Memorial Fund (see Endowments). The category of Corporate Friends was established in 1987, and a few organizations and corporations have begun to show their interest and generosity.

From its earliest days, numerous scholars have worked in the History Section, incorporating their discoveries into articles and books that reflect their own areas of fascination. From the European Renaissance psychiatry that Dr. Diethelm pursued, and the 18th and 19th century American psychiatry that Drs. Carlson and Dain explored early in their careers, the publications expanded: biographies of psychiatrists, psychologists or mental hygiene pioneers; accounts of the development of child psychiatry or the changing attitudes towards children; books on psychoanalysis and its reception in various parts of the world; histories of psychiatry during specific periods, or of particular mental hospitals that epitomized the development of the field, or of particular sub-specialties such as alcoholism or schizophrenia; papers relating to the history of neurology and neurophysiology; historical case studies; studies in legal psychiatry; topics in British, German and French psychiatry; histories and analyses of ideas and concepts in psychiatry, psychology, and psychoanalysis; works on the relation between psychiatry and literature; investigations of multiple personality and hypnosis; and collections of papers delivered at conferences sponsored by the Section. It would be difficult to trace the full influence of the History of Psychiatry Section and the materials it makes available to scholars.

Today the historical collections housed within the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic constitute a major international resource for the study of the history of psychiatry, while their location within a clinical setting preserves the relation to present practice and offers special opportunities to researchers.

Memorial Service for Dr. Eric T. Carlson
February 26, 1992.

Dr. William A. Frosch
Interim Chairman, Department of Psychiatry

I would like to thank the College and the Hospital for making these facilities available to us. Unfortunately Dr. Michels, our Dean and for many years Chairman of the Department, is out of town but he sent me the following letter.

Dr. Robert Michels
Dean, Cornell University Medical College

"I regret that I will not be with you in person at the memorial service for Ted Carlson. I will be there in spirit. It seems most appropriate to have it on a Wednesday afternoon at the same time and only a few yards from the place where he presided at so many meetings of the History Section. One of the most pleasant rewards of my office was to have Ted reserve a seat for me near the head of the table when I was a few minutes late, and then make me feel that I was pleasing him by my interest. It was much the same when he would ask to see me about some administrative matter, and always inquired about my concerns and needs, apologizing for burdening me with his. I will never forget his extraordinary personal generosity in arranging the gift I received from the department last year, and then taking the time to acquaint me with its history.

Last week we spoke of him at the meeting of the American College [of Psychiatrists] which Jean and he attended so regularly. I cannot think of anything I might say more fitting for so passionate a historian – we will always remember him."

Dr. William A. Frosch

I would like to echo those words both in my former role and my present role. Ted Carlson was one of those rare people who was willing to answer questions. What was striking was that you'd ask him a question and he'd say "I really don't know anything about that," and then three days later he would come back to you saying "I found this interesting volume and you might also talk to so and so – he knows something about it also – and I've checked and they are willing to talk to you" and so on. In a way Ted represents such a large portion of the department's own history. He came to

the medical school in 1946 and has been here since. I have his personnel folder here which includes things in Dr. Diethelm's handwriting, Dr. Michel's handwriting, and a few in my own. I don't want to take too long, just to say that recently I ran across a quotation applied to somebody very different, which struck me as being most apropos for Ted. It was Abigail Adams, the Vice-President's wife, talking about George Washington. She described him as "polite with dignity, affable without familiarity, modest, wise and good." I think that is a description of the Ted we knew. Thank you.

Dr. Norman Dain

I met Ted in 1958 when, as a doctoral student, I came to work as his research assistant. This was something of an adventure for both of us, for the history of psychiatry was then a largely unexplored field. Ted knew little about history and I was no better off when it came to psychiatry. Together we made quite a team.

But it became obvious that Ted was not destined to be a full-time researcher, although his output as a part-time one was substantial indeed. Not only did he have his psychiatric practice and medical school responsibilities, but Ted, a born collector, had a library to build. On the foundation laid by Dr. Oskar Diethelm, his friend and mentor, Ted developed the best library extant today devoted to the history of psychiatry. On Ted's initiative the library became the center around which scholars interested in the history of psychiatry congregated to discuss their work. Thus was the Section on the History of Psychiatry born. Of necessity Ted became an administrator and by inclination an impresario. The Section became a unique institution. There was and is nothing like it anywhere else in the world--an interdisciplinary gathering of scholars interested in the history of psychiatry. Ted, and the Section, served as mentor to graduate students in history, medical students, and research scholars from near and far working in related fields, including visitors from abroad. The Section has also sponsored meetings, seminars and other activities; and out of its work came many scholarly books and papers. In his urge to expand outward he proposed that we start a newsletter dealing with research in the history of behavioral science. In a few years the newsletter was transformed into the *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, still going strong--in Boston.

What made all of this and much more possible was Ted's vision. His ideal was a community of scholars and he was able to realize that ideal. His passion, and I use the word advisedly, for scholarship was not parochial or self centered. He could therefor attract scholars outside the medical profession over whom he had no authority and little more to offer than a congenial place to work, and a group of like-minded scholars. And many of these scholars became long term members of the Section because with Ted in

charge they could be assured of considerate, fair treatment and enthusiastic support. In his unpretentious, kind and astute way Ted orchestrated all aspects of the Section, but he was always open to suggestions and never dogmatic. He was able to delegate authority and inclined to give people their head. And he was not overly impressed by status. If he could do valuable research so could others.

The Section's limited financial resources forced Ted to devote more and more of his time to its needs, so that its success was bought in part with his increased personal workload. The Section ran exclusively on soft money, often raised personally by Ted--an almost unbelievable accomplishment. I would not wish to create the impression that Ted did not have help and support from others. He did, but to no small degree that help came because people felt affection for him and admired his ability to do the seemingly impossible. But, he never forgot that the Section's success depended upon the scholars that made up its membership, and it was his efforts in their behalf that distinguished Ted as Chief.

A few personal comments--which I believe will reveal something not only of my personal relations with Ted but also his generosity of spirit. Soon after I first came to work for him Ted sought a grant from the Social Science Research Council, and finding that they would not be inclined to fund an organization like the Section he told them of my research. The upshot was that I received the grant. Subsequently I would accidently or in passing learn that Ted had interceded in my behalf in many different ways. I suspect that many of the times people have asked me to do something or awarded me some honor the initiative came from Ted. Some he told me about, others not. In the early days we went to many conventions to deliver joint papers and in every instance he always dragged me along when he would meet his friends, albeit I was low man on the totem pole. We, along with Jean, ate strawberry shortcake in season in Philadelphia, visited museums in Chicago, and everywhere haunted the bookstores for possible additions to what became known as the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library.

Ted and Jean were helpful and kind to me and my family in all sorts of ways. He was uncommonly sensitive to people's feelings and needs, and while there were some people he did not like, he never made a big thing about it; hate or anger was not his style, though he could be firm when he had to be. He was tolerant and compassionate--a lovable and loving man.

When George Mora heard of Ted's death he said "But he was my best friend." I can only echo George's words. Ted was also my best friend.

Dr. John C. Burnham

[Following is a letter from Dr. John C. Burnham, Professor of History and Psychiatry at Ohio State University, President of the American Association for the History of Medicine, a long time colleague and friend of Ted's, read by Dr. George Makari.]

"Only extraordinary circumstances keep me from being present to share with you memories and appreciation of Ted Carlson.

I knew Ted almost from the beginning of my serious interest in the history of psychiatry and visited him in his office when he was not far into it, either. Over the years, I watched with admiration the way in which he cultivated both people and institutional apparatus to further the study and understanding of the history of psychiatry. The record of the young and old alike who for almost half a century benefitted from Ted's encouragement is astonishing. And, beyond the library, the Section as an institution fostered and continues to foster activities that have significantly helped make psychiatry the specialty with the best modern historical account. Moreover, Ted's influence was not merely to be measured by the numbers of people whom he affected. The quality of the work in the field is infinitely better because of his subtle suggestions, influence, and creative programming.

The nature of the man was such that my most important memories are not of incidents but rather of situations and of customary patterns of behavior. He and I interacted most regularly at meetings of the American Association for the History of Medicine, on which occasions there would be a "Carlson Dinner" one night where historians of psychiatry would get together and share research tips, experiences, approaches, and enthusiasms. Ted was charmingly modest about the occasion being informally named in his honor, and in many amusing and playful ways he denied any complicity in either convening or naming the event. But when it was clear that the event was going to materialize, Ted emerged as a natural, if low key, leader, inadvertently revealing his proper station among his colleagues.

It is rare for human beings to leave so great a mark on contemporaries and to leave behind as Ted did such lasting influence on so many people. With Ted it was never possible and still is not possible to separate the warm, fun person from the powerful scholarly influence and institutionally inspiring figure."

Dr. Jacques M. Quen

Thirty years is a long time, but for some friendships, it's just not long enough. Jean and Ted Carlson have been a special part of my life since 1961.

When I first met Ted, the Section was housed in two small rooms on the fourth floor in Payne Whitney. Then, he got us moved into the unused

old hydrotherapy quarters in the sub-basement. Finally, when we had to leave there, we moved to the abandoned animal lab on the roof.

I saw this gentle and modest man create a nationally unique environment for people who wanted to study the history of psychiatry. He did it with a remarkably unself-conscious dedication, asking only that at least once every two years we put down on paper, for the benefit of others, what we had learned. If ever there was a haven designed for reexamining where psychiatry had been and how we got here, it was in his History Section. I've yet to see an academic atmosphere more conducive to scholarship and learning, or one characterized by more generous, freely offered collegial interest and assistance than the one he fostered.

Frequently, I would come into the Section and find him moving furniture or piles of books around, trying to squeeze out just a little more space. Occasionally he would draft me to go with him to the sub-basement corridors of the main hospital to make a "midnight requisition" of discarded furniture or, to help him scrounge books from private or organizational libraries that were going to close.

Often, when I asked him where I could find some information, he would tell me, and then get up from his desk, or from the pile of books he'd been looking through, to check it with me, because typically, he, too, was curious about the answer.

The Section, the Department, and the Center were his priorities, but he contributed much personal time and effort to outside professional and public service. He was a founding member of CHEIRON: the International Society for the History of the Behavioral and Social Sciences, and served on various committees of the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Psychiatric Association, the American Association for the History of Medicine, the American Psychoanalytic Association (although he was neither a member nor a psychoanalyst), and the World Psychiatric Association, among others. He was a nationally recognized authority on Benjamin Rush and the senior editor of an annotated edition of Rush's *Lectures on the Mind.* Ted personified the university professor who got joy from teaching and a very personal pleasure from the accomplishments of his students and the colleagues whom he helped.

The seal and motto of our medical center hospital embody the theme of the Good Samaritan. Eric T. Carlson's life exemplified that philosophy. Simply put, Ted's existence has made a real difference. He was our friend, teacher, neighbor, colleague and, for many of us, he was and will be a continuing inspiration to go and do likewise.

Dr. Doris Nagel

Twenty-five years ago a small group of first-year psychiatry residents, I among them, gathered with Dr Diethelm for a tour of the Oskar Diethelm Historical Library as part of our orientation to the Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic. Knowing the importance of historical knowledge for the education of psychiatrists, our Professor Emeritus had been assembling antique books and manuscripts relevant to the field from the time he became Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry and Director of the Clinic in 1936. The attractive wood-lined library, looking much as it does now, was built in 1953 and named after Dr. Diethelm on his retirement in 1962, four years before my first acquaintance with him and the History of Psychiatry Section. I don't recall my first meeting with Dr. Eric Carlson, but it must have been then or not long afterwards as I began attending his history seminars. It was through Dr. Carlson's encouragement that I presented a paper to the seminar while still a resident and a few years later became a regular member of the Section. Over the years he was there for us, wisely guiding the life of the Section, selflessly keeping everyone else's interests in mind as much as his own from day to day.

The History Section was about eight years old when I encountered it. In 1958 Dr. Carlson, with Norman Dain (then a graduate student at Columbia University) had received a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to pursue research in early American psychiatry. This work complemented Dr. Diethelm's projects, with which it formed the solid nucleus of a research unit possessing its own excellent historical materials. At the same time Dr. Diethelm established a half-time Directorship for the History Section, the only position of its kind in any American medical college, then or now; and Dr. Carlson was appointed to it. Having graduated from Cornell Medical College in 1950 and married his wife Jean in the same year, and finished his Payne Whitney residency in 1955, in the year his daughter was born, he remained a loyal Cornellian, leading a close-knit happy family life just across the street from the hospital.

For thirty-four years Dr. Carlson devoted himself to the History Section, working side by side with Dr. Diethelm who continued after his retirement, until very recently, to pursue research and collect books. Dr. Carlson advanced the Section's activities and collections tremendously, adding to the Historical Library year by year, building up the contemporary Historical Reference Library, arranging the working seminars that became a bi-weekly interdisciplinary ferment, founding the Friends in 1964 when he wrote the first of his informative and entertaining Annual Reports, inaugurating the Archives Collection in 1976, teaching medical students and residents, and raising funds for fellowships or for the collections. While maintaining an active clinical practice, he worked on his many research and editorial projects, published papers, completed the drafts of two books (which

we hope to see published), and participated effectively in organizations and committees inside and beyond the Cornell community. And he always graciously received and strongly supported the researchers, whose numbers grew as the Section became well known in the larger world.

Ted Carlson's unusually democratic and cordial style fostered the quest of any person, regardless of credentials, who took a sincere interest in probing the history of psychiatry. He took you seriously, knew where to locate what you needed and would drop everything to fetch it for you. Frequent notes would appear in your mailbox, written in his small clear hand, attached to a reprint he thought might interest you, citing a book or article related to your topic, or mentioning a useful lead. His tall kindly presence was never intrusive; he helped you follow your own inclinations and made no demands. His equanimity created a calm atmosphere for study. When others assisted him, he showed warm appreciation.

Dr. Carlson imbued every task in the Section with dignity and meaning. Short of help, he cheerfully stood in as amateur librarian, as furniture-mover, decorator, housekeeper. He would scavenge extra bookcases to receive new acquisitions and provide special treats for the gatherings after the seminars. My most immediate memories of Dr. Carlson place him amidst a profusion of books: cradling a stack in his arms, facing long rows on the conference table, confronting a pile among the papers on his desk, wheeling a full book cart between various stacks and libraries within the clinic, passing some prize volumes around the table at seminars. They were his element. He was perpetually tracking them down, packing and unpacking, sorting, perusing cataloguing, arranging, or shelving, as well as continuing his specialized studies with them.

We in the Department who have known and loved him and who, after this sudden cruel loss, must continue on without him, can only keep his spirit alive by building, as he did, resources and activities to keep pace with the widening interest, and by perpetuating his generosity towards those who will advance our perspective on present and future by discovering how our professional ancestors thought, theorized, and interacted with the people placed in their care whom they were trying to heal.

Dr. Lawrence Friedman

As the History Section grew, one of my favorite amusements was watching newcomers and visitors discover Ted. After the usual comments about how no other institution had an atmosphere like ours, they would predictably talk about how impressed they were by Dr. Carlson. I think it was his combination of dignity and warmth, his erudition and unconditional helpfulness, his youthful, open curiosity, and his egalitarian respect for the minds and interests of others, whatever their age or experience. In a man of such standards, the predisposition to respect his visitor had an unfailing effect.

Those of us who had the good fortune to work with him enjoyed his reassuring serenity, his great gentleness, his quiet, sometimes mischievous, always-good-natured humor. And then there was his special brand of considerateness. It was a considerateness that was careful and non-intrusive but consistent and accurate. I have never encountered anything quite like it. Ted's company was always a good place to repair to, and one always left feeling better for the meeting.

He didn't flaunt his many passions; over the years we would keep discovering still another one in casual conversation. But he was unmistakably dedicated. You would catch his pride in his family. And you could see in him the dedication of the genuine scientist. He was a scientist of the story-book kind, who works without fanfare or self advertisement, without an axe to grind, giving all possibilities a fair hearing and following the trail wherever it led. His tenacious scholarship set a standard of integrity and discipline that put our usual, hastier and more contentious practices to shame. He was patient in the pursuit of his goals, vigorously researching two or three projects over many years. I don't know how he kept them all in his head, but then, he was able to keep more in his head than seemed humanly possible. And, without stifling his cultural interests or his knowledgeable love of nature, he steadfastly pursued his research, sometimes making use of travel time to Connecticut to type in the car while Jean was driving -- a feat I envied and would not have thought possible.

He needed that resourcefulness because in the Section he put himself completely at the disposal of his students and colleagues. I have always felt privileged that my life's scenery had in it this rare model of the scholar-administrator, a real-life Weberian Ideal Type. A learned man of great modesty, he had more good will and less available rancor than any one I know. But his gentle nature was joined to a strong personality from whom one could count on fairness and wise judgement and a readiness to take on any onus that responsibility carried. He had a much more open mind than others; he gathered opinions with much less pre-judgment. But when a decision needed making, or a rule enforcing, it was done easily and with quiet confidence. Not that every directorial act was a pleasure for him. He was not a drummer type, and an emblem of his devotion was his willingness to act out of character in order to secure the Section's welfare. I admired him -- and, again envied him -- for that willingness and ability. And I must add that, although he always offered the most sympathetic ear and supportive attitude as soon as he sensed unhappiness in others, he never indulged in the slightest grumble of his own. That made him a center of peacefulness and security for the rest of us.

He inspired uncommon loyalty and channelled it into the common work. Devotion to the Section and devotion to Ted were the same thing. And this despite -- or because -- one never felt any pressure from him. He was

not a pusher. He was a drawer-outer, a fosterer, a builder-upper. One never performed the simplest, obligatory duty without receiving a particularly observant appreciation from Ted, often in his characteristically graceful and disciplined handwriting. In the History Section not a sparrow fell -- or even hopped around a bit -- that Ted didn't know and respond. He never took our slightest effort for granted. And he didn't forget any scholarly need; he was always on the lookout for useful materials for our own projects. If I casually mentioned one year that I was missing the middle volume of Jones' Freud Trilogy, he would remember it years later when he had an opportunity to get it for me.

Having enjoyed this good, gifted, giving man in our lives we will not be able to stop sharing our experiences with him in our minds.

Dr. Gerard P. Smith
Director, Bourne Laboratory, Westchester Division

Shortly after I joined the department in 1968 I began to attend some of the seminars in the History Section. I went to these seminars hoping to learn something. I was not disappointed. I was quite surprised by how welcoming Ted Carlson was to me. When my attendance at the seminars flagged Ted would gently nudge me about this, telling me how much he missed seeing me there. When I finally presented a seminar of my own last year, Ted's comments were helpful and encouraging. He offered to help me prepare the presentation for publication. Thus in the context of the History Section I was impressed by Ted's generosity, tact, and encouragement qualities that other people who preceded me in speaking have already remarked on.

I saw another side to Ted when I worked with him on the Appointments and Promotions Committee of this department. The work of that committee is quite difficult because it requires the members to pass judgements on their peers and sometimes on their students. The process of judgement is complicated because it requires weighing the relative value of strengths, weaknesses, and future potential. Discussions can be heated. Misunderstandings can occur. In the midst of these difficulties and distractions Ted never lost his composure. He was a great advocate for the people he was assigned to review, emphasizing their strengths and trying to put their weaknesses in perspective. Being a scholar of international reputation his standards were very high. Being a human being of considerable insight and empathy he tried to show how individuals could meet those high standards in their own idiosyncratic way. We have a word for this in English and it is called wisdom. Wisdom cannot be learned and it cannot be taught. Wisdom is the residue of experience defined by high thought and deep compassion. Since wisdom is always in short supply, the loss of Ted's wisdom diminishes this department, and all of us who work in it.

Dr. Nathan Kravis

I think what I shall miss most is no longer having the opportunity to share with Ted the excitement of doing historical research, the quiet thrill of hunting and acquiring old books, swapping ideas and suggestions about whatever research each of us was pursuing at the moment.

When in June, 1990 Ted honored me by asking me to take over the History Section's proud research seminar -- now in its thirtieth year and recently described in the London-based journal *History of Psychiatry* as a seminar *unique on this continent* -- I had first wondered how I would be able to entice the top researchers in the field to come, in some cases from out of town (and in many cases from out of the country) to speak at our seminar without having any money to offer them by way of honorarium or even travel stipend. They came. And they continue to come. I think that is a living tribute to Ted and to what he created here at Cornell.

I was surprised at how easy it was with Ted to make the transition from trainee and student to colleague and friend. There was nothing awkward about it. Ted made it so natural by showing how delighted he was to welcome "new blood" (as he called it) into the life of the History Section.

I remember how one tranquil afternoon, in a playful nod towards youth and modernity, Ted shattered the studious silence of the history reference library by suddenly blaring rock-'n-roll music from his impossibly old radio. It was a moment rich in incongruity.

To those of you here today who are less familiar with what goes on up in the headquarters of the History Section in room P-900, I now freely confess that we do sometimes revel in incongruity, though usually in quieter, more inward ways. For me, it will be in moments like those, when I am alone and absorbed in the world of history, taking private pleasure in certain incongruities, that I'll think of Ted, and the world he helped open up to me, and his unflagging support and nurturance of my interests and pursuits -- and in those moments especially I'll miss him dearly.

Ms. Karen Carlson Confino

I've always considered myself very lucky to have inherited the father that I did.

When you are young you always think you have the greatest father in the world... I still think so. Imagine a parent who had the answer to every question a child may have - even after that child has become an adult. On those rare occasions when he did not know the answer he would pull out a book and give me a thorough explanation, even though I had already gone on to something totally different.

I do not think there is a limit to the patience my father had, and I tested this at many times. It was amazing to have a dad who never raised his

voice to get his point across. I always admired how he would make his opinion understood without many words. He led by example. And his approach really worked! He showed me that you don't have to raise your voice or argue endlessly in order convey your opinion.

I have an image of my father hovering over his typewriter surrounded by papers and books. It may have looked like work but he was clearly happy. He loved puttering with his antique phonographs, searching antiques shows or garage sales for more typewriters and more phonographs. I have many wonderful memories of my time with him. He taught me how to fish, how to drive, both things taking a lot of patience, especially with a young girl. He always led me to believe that I could do or achieve anything that I wanted to.

My dad clearly loved my mom with the same intensity that he had forty-plus years ago. He still had a sparkle in his eye when it came to her. He loved to make her happy. They easily convinced me that all marriages should be like theirs, full of love and happiness and enjoyment of each other.

I'm happy to know that my father lived his life to its fullest. He didn't put off happiness for some later date. Selfishly I wish he could be with us much longer but I am thankful that he died without suffering and I am sure without any regrets.

Endowments

An Eric T. Carlson, M.D. Memorial Fund has been established, and the response has been so generous that it already qualifies as an endowed fund, that is a permanent memorial to our Founding Director. The income will be used to support the History Section's Collections and activities.

Those wishing to contribute to this Fund may send their contribution, payable to "Cornell University Medical College" with a note designating it for:

The Eric T. Carlson, M.D. Memorial Fund

It should be addressed to:

Section on the History of Psychiatry, PW-900
The Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic
525 East 68th Street
New York, New York 10021

Acquisitions

Dr. Henry Brill Collection

The History of Psychiatry Section has recently received the library of Dr. Henry Brill (1906–1990), through the generosity of his widow Wenonah Brill. Born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, Dr. Brill was a graduate of Yale University School of Medicine (Class of 1932) who pursued a distinguished career within the New York State mental health system, working mainly at Pilgrim State Hospital where he served as director from 1964–1974. During the 1950's and early 1960's he functioned as Deputy and First Deputy Commissioner of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene (1950–1964) and as Vice Chairman of the Addiction Control Committee (1966–1968). From 1974 to 1976 Dr. Brill acted as Regional Director for the Nassau/Suffolk County Division of the Department. Besides his educational activities at Pilgrim State Hospital, he taught at various times at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, at the New York School of Psychiatry, at Albany Medical College, and at SUNY's medical school at Stonybrook. He was active in the American Psychiatric Association, serving on its Council from 1964–1968 and as President-elect of the Suffolk District Branch in 1977. He was a member, and served in the early 1970's as President of both the Neuropsychopharmacology and the American Psychopathological Association, and he was elected to the Royal College of Psychiatrists. His publications include five books, about one hundred papers, and ten book chapters: on changes in the state hospital population in the 1950's; on psychopharmacology; on narcotics and amphetamine addiction; on genetic research; on the future of the mental hospital; and other topics.

The collection consists of over eight hundred books, volumes that reflect Dr. Brill's broad interests and detailed knowledge within the fields of psychiatry and neurology. There are a large number of volumes on the history of psychiatry, and groups of books relating to subjects that include: legal psychiatry, epilepsy, psychopharmacology, biological psychiatry, institutional treatment, mental retardation, neurology, anti-psychiatry, psychosurgery, marijuana, schizophrenia, alcoholism, and drug dependence, wartime psychiatry, behavioral psychiatry, manic-depressive disorders, geriatric psychiatry, and many other topics as well. There are several nineteenth century publications, among them: *The Treatment of Insanity*, by John Galt (1846); *On the Construction, Organization, and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane*, by Thomas Kirkbride (2nd ed., 1880); *The Insane in Foreign Countries*, by William Letchworth (2nd ed., 1889); *Lectures on the Diseases of the Nervous System*, by S. Weir Mitchell (1885); *Insanity*, by E.C. Spitzka (1883); and *A Dictionary of Psychological Medicine*, by D. Hack Tuke (1892). Evidence that Dr. Brill's books were there

to be read and digested is seen from the many bookmarks signalling important passages, and the constructive marginalia that correct or enlarge upon the narrative. A number of volumes are charmingly enhanced by sketches inside the covers or in the margins, related or unrelated to the subject of the book. Dr. Brill was a highly skilled draughtsman and clearly enjoyed drawing while he read or attended meetings. Among the papers retained by his family are many sketches and caricatures of colleagues. We are grateful for this donation, which helps us to improve our collections.

Jean and Eric T. Carlson Collection

Jean Carlson has donated Dr. Carlson's research materials for the two books which he had nearly completed at the time of his death: one on the history of psychopathology; the other on the history of multiple personality. (The manuscripts are currently being evaluated for posthumous publication). In addition, she has generously given a significant part of their library concerning the history of psychiatry. Apart from these, she has contributed several historical prints and other memorabilia.

Dr. Bernard L. Diamond Collection

In our last report, we wrote about Bernard L. Diamond's professional life and his library, from which his wife Ann L. Diamond had loaned us many books and archival papers. This year we are pleased to report that she has designated those items as outright gifts to the Section. Her generosity is greatly appreciated.

Dr. Anna Munster Donation

Dr. Anna Munster, a retired child psychiatrist in Pearl River, NY, and a long time Friend of the History Section, has donated books from her library, including a number of French works pertaining to Lacanian psychoanalysis, and a copy of Henry Maudsley's *Responsibility in Mental Disease* (NY: Appleton, 1896). We thank her for her thoughtfulness.

Dr. Gerald Klerman Archives

On April 3, 1992, Dr. Gerald Klerman, Professor and Associate Chairman for Research in the Department of Psychiatry died. The loss of this prolific, renowned and far-sighted member of our Payne Whitney family is deeply felt. As history will mark, Dr. Klerman was an international figure in psychiatry whose many contributions to the study and treatment of depression and anxiety disorders were influential. Dr. Klerman served as Administrator of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) during the Carter years. In 1980 he returned to academic psychiatry at the Harvard Medical School as Director of Psychiatric Research of the

Massachusetts General Hospital. He came to Cornell in 1985 where he encouraged many young researchers and fostered an atmosphere of investigation.

From a more personal perspective, we at the History Section have lost a friend who supported the research of the Section and who valued the enterprise of history. For all his hundreds of articles and his numerous books, Dr. Klerman at times seemed particularly proud of a thoughtful textbook chapter he wrote on the history of psychiatry. He knew that much research takes its start from an historical analysis, a critique of present assumptions, and hence history could aid other research. His support was crucial in bringing departmental research fellows, such as Nathan Kravis, M.D., and George Makari, M.D., to the Section. In these ways, Dr. Klerman was a valued part of the History Section, as he was a significant part of the history of our field. In the future scholars will be able to appreciate Dr. Klerman's legacy; we are honored to announce that due to the generosity of Dr. Myrna Weissman the Gerald Klerman Archives will be housed in the History Section.

Educational Activities

History of Psychiatry Research Seminar

During the late Ted Carlson's long tenure as Founding Director of the History Section, our History of Psychiatry Research Seminar grew with respect to its reputation and recognition among scholars just as our collections grew steadily in size. In recent years the Seminar has acquired an increasingly national and international flavor, despite our inability to provide honoraria or travel stipends to our out-of-town speakers.

In the 1990-91 academic year, about one third of our seminar speakers came from outside the New York City area, four of them from foreign countries. In the 1991-92 academic year, approximately a quarter of our speakers were internal (CUMC affiliated) and another quarter were non-CUMC speakers from within the New York City area. This year was unusual in that half our speakers came from outside the New York metropolitan region. These included speakers from Yale, Johns Hopkins, the University of Texas, the University of Miami, and UC/Berkeley as well as five speakers from foreign countries (Canada, Italy, and Australia).

While the Seminar remains committed to its original aim of providing a forum for History Section faculty to present and discuss their own research, its increasing attractiveness to speakers who are prepared to travel great distances to present their works-in-progress to us is an exceptional tribute to Ted Carlson's lifetime achievement as Founding Director of the History

Section and a superb legacy for those who mourn him and seek to carry on in his footsteps.

The following is a roster of the 1991–92 History of Psychiatry Research Seminar presentations:

Fall 1991

October

2 Ruth Leys, Ph.D., The Johns Hopkins University
The Real Miss Beauchamp: The History and Sexual Politics of the Multiple Personality Concept

16 Mark Micale, Ph.D., Yale University
Henri F. Ellenberger and the Origins of European Psychiatric Historiography

30 Jonathan Winson, Ph.D., Rockefeller University
The Function of REM Sleep and the Meaning of Dreams

November

13 Andrew Cooper, Ph.D., University of Texas
William Blake's Life–Narrative from his Point of View

December

4 John Paul Russo, Ph.D., University of Miami
Freud, Rilke and Italy

18 Morris Eagle Ph.D. University of Toronto
The Dynamics of Theory Change in Psychoanalysis

Winter 1992

January

8 Peter J. Swales, Itinerant Freud Historian
Freud and the Unconscionable: The Obstruction of Freud Studies, 1946–2113

22 John Stea, M.D. Maimonides Medical Center
Occupational Toxins and Mental Health in Nineteenth Century America and Europe

February

5 Leon D. Hankoff, M.D., CUMC
The Cognitive Styles of First Century Judaism and Christianity

19 Rev. Curtis Hart, CUMC
Anton Boisen: Madness, Mental Health and the Ministry

March

4 Adam Bresnick, University of California, Berkeley
Absolute Fetishism: Genius and Identification in Balzac

18 Sander Gilman, Ph.D., Cornell University
The Psychology of Aesthetic Surgery

Spring 1992
April
1 Robert Reiber, Ph.D., John Jay College, CUNY
Max Nordau, Psychopathy, and Degeneration Theory: What's Old, What's New, What's Right and What's Left

22 Fabiano Bassi, M.D., Bologna, Italy
Notes Upon the Freudian Case History of the Wolf Man

May
13 George Makari, M.D., CUMC
Problems in the History of Transference, Part II

27 Malcolm Macmillan, Monash University, Melbourne, Australia
Phineas Gage and Freud's Theory of Thinking

June
10 Christopher Fortune, University of Toronto
The Case of 'R.N.': Sandor Ferenczi's Radical Experiment in Psychoanalysis

Student Research

Dr. Carlson supervised two Cornell medical students who were conducting historical research projects. Wendy Harris did a study of the history of homosexuality in western civilization. Sarah Paul researched the history of fugue states.

In the summer of 1991 Jennifer Levine, about to enter her first year at Cornell University Medical College was a work–study student in the Section, and she helped Dr. Carlson with his research on multiple personality.

Some Recently Acquired Books of Note

Witches, Devils, and Doctors in the Renaissance: Johann Weyer, De Praestigiis Daemonum. George Mora, ed. John Shea, transl. Binghamton, NY: Medieval & Renaissance Texts & Studies, 1991.

The recent English translation of a book deemed by Freud to be one of the ten "most significant" texts of Western civilization -- Johann Weyer's *De Praestigiis Daemonum* (*Of the Illusions and Enchantments of the Devil*) -- affords fresh access to primary source material for the psychoanalytic study of witchcraft and misogyny in the Renaissance.

Johann Weyer (1515–1588) studied philosophy under Agrippa, trained in medicine in Paris and Orléans, and practiced medicine initially in his native town of Grave before accepting the post of personal physician to the enlightened Duke William V of Cleve, Jülich, and Berg, a position he held from 1550 until his retirement in 1578. The first edition of *De Praestigiis Daemonum* appeared in 1563. The new translation by John Shea under the

general editorship of George Mora is of the sixth (and the author's final) Latin edition of 1583.

In *De Praestigiis Daemonum* Weyer argues with great vehemence and humanism against the persecution of witches. He pleads for a compassionate view of accused and self-professed witches as the deluded victims of disordered imagination and unbridled fantasy. He sees their alleged malevolence as illusory.

Weyer takes pains to distinguish witches from sorcerers. The latter are the deliberate retailers of black magic. Their close allies include itinerant jugglers and contortionists, tricksters who prey upon the credulity and flagging piety of the masses, readily manipulated into doubting the laws of God and Nature. Sorcerers traffic in evil; witches only imagine themselves to do so.

Weyer's lucid exposition makes clear that witches make basically two kinds of claims (or suffer two kinds of accusations): either to have had intercourse with the Devil, or to be sorcerers, chiefly of the *venefici* (poisoner) variety. Weyer examines these claims/accusations carefully and seeks to invalidate them on medical and theologic grounds.

Weyer's treatise came to be regarded as one of the founding texts of modern psychiatry, although its status as such is the subject of some controversy among historians today. Other sixteenth-century authors, most notably Reginald Scot (1538–1599), were more radical in their total repudiation of the belief in witchcraft. In his *Discoverie of Witchcraft* (1584) Scot saw delusions as a natural symptom of melancholia, whereas Weyer retained the orthodox belief in supernatural causation via the agency of the Devil.

But Weyer, writing as a physician describing his experiences in investigating and treating actual cases of demonic possession, made an important methodological contribution. Weyer established a model in his way of presenting clinical data and showing his process of clinical reasoning, even though (by modern standards) his clinical reasoning is heavily colored by, and indeed inseparable from, theologic disputation and religious dogma.

The graceful translation, George Mora's superb introductory essay, and the book's formidable scholarly apparatus mark it as the definitive English edition.

* * *

A.A. Lièbeault, *Du sommeil et des états analogues.* Paris: Octave Doin, 1886.

August Ambroise Lièbeault (1823–1904) was a seminal figure in the history of hypnotism. We at the History Section are very fortunate to have acquired the rare first edition of this text, *Du sommeil et des états analogues.*

Lièbeault was a slightly disreputable country doctor who had continued practicing hypnotism on local peasants during the 1850's and 1860's when this treatment had fallen into disfavor. In 1866 he published this text,

which was the result of his years of clinical experience. Sadly for Lièbeault, interest in hypnotic phenomena was still slight; his book according to Ellenberger sold only 10 copies.

Lièbeault argued in his work that hypnotic trance states were akin to sleep, the only difference being that the former was brought on by suggestion. His theory would likely have been forgotten had it not been for the interest of an internist in Nancy, Hippolyte Bernheim. After hearing that one of his patients had been cured of sciatica by Lièbeault, Bernheim sought out the hypnotist and soon became his ardent follower. Bernheim would modify Lièbeault's theory and then garner fame in fin de siècle France. With Bernheim's success, Lièbeault's long forgotten book was re-published in revised forms which include his newer researches. Therefore, for scholars of 19th century hypnotism as well as those interested in the pre-history of psychoanalysis, access to Lièbeault's first text is a valuable and needed resource.

* * *

Hippolyte Bernheim, *L'Hypnotism et la Suggestion dans leurs Rapports avec la Medicine légale.* Nancy: Crepin-Leblond, 1897.

Readers will be able to trace the immediate influence of Lièbeault's work by looking at our newly acquired *L'Hypnotism et la Suggestion dans leurs Rapports avec la Medicine légale*, (1897) by Hippolyte Bernheim, which brought Lièbeault's work to public notice. It is essential reading for those who are fascinated by the as-yet-unsolved mysteries of hypnosis. Psychoanalysts are even more interested in this book, since it was one of the two major inspirations for Freud, who translated the work into German and took at least one of his patients to Bernheim for hypnotic treatment. At that time, an acrimonious debate raged between followers of Charcot and Bernheim about whether hypnotizability was a common human proclivity or a sign of pathology. Our own researcher, George Makari, has shown how Freud used that debate to combine a theory of pathology with the "normalization" of unconscious causation.

* * *

Anna Freud, *Das Ich und die Abwehrmechanismen.* Wein: Internationaler Psychoanalischer, 1936.

Our substantial, handsomely printed first edition of Anna Freud's *Das Ich und die Abwehrmechanismen* (1936), gives this milestone monograph a far more appropriate showcase than the pamphlet-weight, paper-bag-stock, English edition of *The Ego and the Mechanisms of Defense* (1937) that most of us are familiar with. Though her father seems never to have fully appreciated it, Anna Freud's book accomplished nothing less than a major revision of half the world's psychoanalytic practice. (The Kleinians took a different path.) This book finally checked the analyst's habit of indulging

himself in his own images of the patient's unconscious wishes and pronouncing on them at will; Anna Freud demanded that the analyst appreciate the patient's viewpoint, and study the way the patient's visible style characteristically represents and resolves his unconscious problems. Reminding analysts that patients have more complex ways of dealing with unconscious conflict than simple repression, Anna Freud argued that it won't do to just pull the curtain back on their primitive impulses.

Modern technique has to encourage the patient to reflect on the whole path of dangerous impulses as they wend their way toward symptom- and character-formation: the transformation of the impulses is as important as their origin. The patient should be encouraged not just to accept Freudian translations of his experience, but to reflect on his own style of problem-solving; and the analyst should be encouraged not just to muse about her patient, but to do some hard, directed thinking, as well.

* * *

H.D. (Hilda Doolittle), *Tribute to Freud*. Boston: David R. Godine, 1974.

For a funny, touching, surprising portrait of Freud, and a rather endearing meeting with the poet-author (as well as an illustration of the use of a Chow dog as co-therapist), our new edition of H. D.'s *Tribute to Freud* (1974) should be read, along with the appended letters that Freud wrote as Vienna disintegrated around him. In 1956 the Imagist poet first wrote her memoirs of her 1933 analysis with Freud. In this 1974 edition Doolittle added "Advent," further memoirs she wrote after returning to Switzerland at the end of World War II. This enlarged volume gives us a direct and moving account of Freud and the way he worked.

* * *

Josef Popper-Lynkeus, *Phantasien eines Realisten*. Leipzig: Carl Reiszner, 1899.

Freud has been criticized for not crediting all those who anticipated his theory of dreams. One clear exception concerns Josef Popper-Lynkeus. After writing *The Interpretation of Dreams*, Freud several times declared that Popper-Lynkeus anticipated all of its major ideas in the book, *Phantasien eines Realisten*, the first edition of which we have just acquired. An architect turned philosopher and social critic, Popper-Lynkeus was widely read in Vienna and the city eventually erected a statue of him in its center. It is obvious that Freud's generous and enthusiastic acknowledgement of Popper's dream theory stems not just from scientific punctiliousness but from admiration verging on veneration -- an admiration that Freud went out of his way to preserve by deliberately avoiding any personal meeting where Popper-Lynkeus might disclose a negative view of psychoanalysis. In addition to its importance for the intellectual history of turn-of-the-century Vienna, Popper's work sheds light on Freud's mentality, since Freud responded

warmly to its noble, humanitarian reformism, while most of his own, public pronouncements reflected a pessimistic view of human nature.

* * *

Richard J. Evans, *Dialogue with Gordon Allport.* NY: Praeger Publishers, 1981.

This volume is a 1981 reprint edition of a book that appeared originally in 1971. It begins with an informative biographical introduction by Allport's Harvard colleague, Thomas Pettigrew, and concludes with a round-table-discussion of Allport's work by professional friends and colleagues. Its focus is a wide ranging dialogue between two psychologists, Richard Evans and his subject Gordon Allport (1897-1967).

This book's strength lies in its simplicity of structure and lack of technical language. It offers remarks and interpretation on themes that have informed Allport's concepts of "becoming" and "functional autonomy", his careful and empirical approach, his concerns regarding prejudice, and the impact upon him of other psychologists and contemporary thinkers. Allport's significance for modern psychology lies in the use of an empirical approach in linking the psychology of the individual to the broad based concerns in social psychology. It was in social psychology that he spent a large part of his long and productive career. For this reason, this volume belongs in the Section's collection. The book's approach avoids superficiality by allowing Allport to speak on issues that engage his passion and intellect. It is useful as an introduction for one who wishes to become acquainted with his life, his work and his contributions to the development of psychology.

Other Section News

During the past academic year many members of the Section have published scholarly articles on the History of Psychiatry. While these are too numerous to list, we would like to note the members of the Section who have published books in the 1991-1992 academic year:

Daniel Burston's book *The Legacy of Erich Fromm*, (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1991) was published and translated into Japanese.

Sander Gilman published *Inscribing the Other*, (Lincoln: Univ. Nebraska Press, 1991) and *The Jew's Body*, (New York: Routledge, 1991), as well as co-editing other books.

Gerald Grob published his book *From Asylum to Community:Mental Health Policy in Modern America*, (New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1991).

Patricia Herzog's *Conscious and Unconscious: Freud's Dynamic Distinction Reconsidered* came out in 1991 (CT: IUP, 1991).

Barbara Fass Leavy's book (*To Blight With Plague: Studies in a Literary Theme* (New York: New York University Press, 1992), with an acknowledgement to the Seminar and the Department, was published in 1992.

* * *

Dr. Carlson began writing introductions for the *Notes from the Editors* in The Classics of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences Library with the inaugural publication in the series in 1988. Titles edited by Dr. Carlson since June 1991, in sequence are:

The Practice and Theory of Individual Psychology, by Alfred Adler
Insanity in Ancient and Modern Life, Daniel Hack Tuke
Conditioned Reflexes and Psychiatry, Volumes I & II, by Ivan Pavlov
The Physiognomy of Mental Diseases, by Alexander Morrison
The Physiology and Pathology of the Mind, by Henry Maudsley
The Dissociation of a Personality, by Morton Prince

* * *

On October 25, 1991, our Department of Psychiatry held a research retreat at the Westchester Division campus. The History Section presented a session on current research. Chaired by Dr. Carlson, it included presentations by Nathan Kravis ("Johann Weyer's *De Praestigitis Daemonum* (1583): Witches, Misogyny and the Bad Internal Object"), Leonard Groopman ("Disciplining the Doctors: The Medical Elite and the State in Late Nineteenth Century France"), and George Makari ("Problems in the History of Transference Theory"). It was well received and we look forward to providing the valuable historical perspectives on contemporary psychiatric problems, both clinical and theoretical, in future Departmental research retreats and conferences.

* * *

Jacques M. Quen served on the faculty of the history of psychiatry course given at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in May, 1992, in Washington, D.C. He lectured on the development of the insanity defense through the mid-nineteenth century. In October, 1991, he spoke on "A Personal View of the Ethics and Values of Bernard L. Diamond." which was published in the memorial issue of the *Bulletin of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law* (*20*(2):133-139).

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Other Gifts Received

We would like to express our warm appreciation to the following who supported our activities, beyond contributions for membership, by donations of books, journals, other gifts, or services.

Mrs. Wenonah Brill
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Membership Contributions

It is more than ten years since requested contributions to the Friends have been increased. We do so now with reluctance. Starting this year we are asking that Annual Members contribute $35.00 if they can, and Contributing Members $60.00. It is likely that next year (1993–1994) we shall request similar modestly increased contributions form Sustaining and Patron Members as well. For those loyal Members who would prefer to keep thier contributions at last year's levels we will certainly continue to count them among our Friends and thank them for thier welcome support.

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